

NEWS FROM SUFFOLK AND OTHER PARTS OF VIRGINIA

SUFFOLK.

Will Be Fined for Firing Revolver.

Sentence referred to the case of Mr. Holland is not a Congress—News of the Court.

The Virginian-Pilot.

March 17.—Sam Revis was \$100.00 poorer because he fired it at an innocent. He says it was a woman.

Wood had a warrant issued charging him with being in his house near the bullet was imbedded in his head and did no harm. Justice tried the case.

COUNCIL DOINGS.

Resolutions imposed by the Council in enforcing 11 o'clock closings and the removal of front of drinking places, as a paper to-day, caused considerable pro and con. The exhausted other minor business.

ability of running a sewer property of the Suffolk Peanut Co. as to connect with a Well. The ditch was referred to the Council.

Holland, Ferguson and Pinpointed as a committee to visit to the town and propose of a sewer on Pinner which action was the outcome from J. L. McLemore.

DEEDS ON RECORD.

Raynes, trustee, to G. E. L. 65 acres in Holy Neck district.

Holland, trustee, to J. R. Morrell, 60 acres in Nansemond county.

Beverett, substituted trustee, to Holland, 184 acres in Holy Neck district.

Raynes, trustee, to G. E. L. 65 acres in Holy Neck district.

ABOUT OYSTER LINES.

J. J. Walters, who is sort of oyster police or witness on the Armstrong company's boats in Nansemond river, in Suffolk to-night. He says the boats have not gone beyond the line of the colored tongs have on private grounds. In case further court trials Mr. Walters proposed to be the chief witness.

DIAND'S CANDIDACY.

Holland, whose candidacy for the next fall on the Democratic ticket has been urged, was asked about it. He said he would not accept it. He said he would not accept it. He said he would not accept it.

AT BOMBING.

There will be Dr. Staley's services at the Christian Church Sunday. The Miraculous Draught of Fishes and "The Lifer Healed." At the Baptist Church Rev. J. F. Love, pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Dr. Thompson, field secretary of the State Mission Board, will preach at night.

OLD ENOUGH TO VOTE.

The first birthday of Mr. Wesley Coghill will be celebrated to-morrow at the residence of his sister, Mrs. H. A. Brewer in Rocky Mount, N. C. Miss Coghill, of Suffolk, left to-day to attend the function.

LUNATIC RELEASED.

Mary Butts, a colored lunatic, was to-day released from Nansemond county jail by order of Justice A. S. Eley. Mary was there because she was crazy, but Justice Eley took her to be harmless. Besides her father, Ellisha Boon, went security in \$500 for good conduct.

A FEW PERSONALS.

Lawyer Robert W. Withers this week qualified to practice law in a United States Court, Norfolk.

Mr. D. B. Beaumont, of Wilmington, N. C. has finished a stay in Suffolk.

Councilman M. A. McAnge has been ill this week.

County Judge Prince will open the term of court in Southampton Monday.

Miss Lemme Jordan, of Henderson, N. C. came this afternoon to visit Mrs. John B. Pinner.

Mr. T. P. Bell and Miss Mina Douglas, of Macchopongo, Va., are guests of Mrs. R. C. Dennis, on Kilby street.

Miss Beattie Applewhite, who had been visiting friends and relatives in Petersburg, Jarratts and Drevyville for nearly three weeks, arrived home to-day accompanied by Mrs. Lulu Applewhite.

Miss Anna Dennis returned home last night from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, where she had been visiting for two months.

Miss Beattie Hodges, of Chucklittuck, a guest of Miss Willie Applewhite, at Chesapeake.

Miss Annie Bernard reached home this afternoon from Battelboro, N. C. where she had been visiting relatives since last Christmas.

While playing ball with some of his friends, little Will Truitt was hit on the forehead with a ball this afternoon.

J. Bradshaw, of Isle of Wight, who had been ill about a week, is feeling better. Dr. Bradshaw was

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEAUMONT WITH WOOD. AM. Suffolk, Va. 7. If you are in need of any of the above goods, please call on me at my office, 100 N. 1st St., Suffolk, Va. 7.

sick while the contest for his scalp as Congressman. Salvation was being waged in Richmond. It is said he did not seek the appointment at first. Northern mail was about nine hours late getting to Suffolk to-day.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

BASEBALL — LAW DEBATE — ELECTION — PERSONAL.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)

Charlottesville, Va., March 17.—The baseball team is fast getting in shape for the coming season, which opens Monday, March 19th, with the Woodberry Forest team. Up to Thursday, March 15, when the snowstorm stopped the work, a game between candidates was played every afternoon. The team is showing up very well, and the prospects seem bright. Among the new men, Mallory, at second; Shackelford, at third; Edwards, at first; Tauty, in the field, and Stearns at short, have shown up very well, and whose chances for the team seem bright. McKerton, the star of last year's team, and Carter, also of last year's club, will do the main pitching. Summerskill is a candidate for an infield position.

Thursday night, the John B. Minor Law Debating Society held their regular meeting. The case of Bourier vs. McCaulley, a Kentucky case, and reported in 34 American State Reports, was argued on appeal. The case involved the subject of "nullification of contract." Mary Anderson, the noted singer, had been employed by the plaintiff, Bourier, a theatrical manager. McCaulley, knowing of the contract, persuaded Mary Anderson to break the contract and appear on those same nights at his theatre. Anderson sued McCaulley for this interference. Mr. William E. Irvin, of Greenville, Ga., and Mr. Arthur J. Morris, of Norfolk, Va., represented the plaintiff, who was appealing from the decision of the Kentucky court. Mr. J. J. McCloskey, of New Orleans, La., and Mr. Charles P. McGill, of Pulaski, Va., represented the defendant.

The Supreme Court of this society decided in favor of the plaintiff, one of the justices dissenting. The Court of Appeals of the society affirmed this decision.

Last Saturday night the election of final officers of the Jefferson Literary Society was held, and the following gentlemen were elected: Final President, Mr. William T. Shannonhouse, of Hertford, N. C.; Vice President, Mr. James Lindsey Heard, of Berkeley, Va.; Secretary, Preston H. Edwards, of Darlington, S. C.; Treasurer, James L. Heard, of Berkeley, Va.

After a session of about a week, Professor Little met his class Monday. All were glad to see him out again.

The body of Mr. William Cochran, who was accidentally killed by asphyxiation in New York, was brought to Charlottesville and interred in the University Cemetery. Mr. Cochran graduated from the University last year.

His family resided in Charlottesville. The funeral taking place from his home.

The March examinations in the Academic Department closed Saturday, and the commencement exercises of the students are feeling a little brighter.

Tuesday was a hard day for the Senior Class when they stood their examinations in Pleading and Practice, under Professor Groves.

NEWPORT NEWS.

MILITARY PRISON — ENDORSEMENT — FINED FOR CONTEMPT.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)

Newport News, Va., March 17.—Mr. J. Sheldon Jones, formerly chairman of the city Democracy, has been endorsed by the Executive Committee of the party for the position of Superintendent of S. H. H. when it shall have been declared vacant. A letter from the Executive Committee of the party informs the committee that the position and has not been heard from since Mr. A. E. Cooper, president of the School Board, by virtue of his office, is acting superintendent, and while he performs the duties of the office competently and well, the majority of the people here believe that a permanent arrangement should be made for the office. Mr. Jones has not attended to the duties of the office for some three months and has unquestionably neglected the position and forfeited it. It is believed that his successor should be appointed immediately, whether it be Dr. Cooper, Mr. Jones or anyone of the half a dozen other candidates in the field.

O. J. Martin, a well-known young attorney of this city, was fined \$5 for contempt of court in the Police Court this morning. He was charged with representing a defendant as having gone to Petersburg and married there, when the woman, as a matter of fact, was still here. Mr. Martin claims to have been misinformed.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Judge Lee this afternoon sentenced Frank Benjamin, accused of attempted criminal assault on Miss Alice Calne, to hang April 20. Counsel for the defense asked for a stay of execution for sixty days, but the motion was taken under advisement.

Edward Ashenback, of Cincinnati, O., arrived in Hampton to-day to manage the Hampton team.

WILLIAMSBURG.

GENERAL AND PERSONAL NOTES FROM THE ANCIENT CAPITOL.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)

Williamsburg, Va., March 17.—The knitting mill Board of Directors will meet early next week, and it is practically decided that the site for the plant will be near the depot. The contract for an artesian well will be let as soon as possible. The Chesapeake and Ohio and the Denham Iron Plant will take water from the knitting mill company, and the well will be located with these two objects in view.

Mr. Carl W. Jones, who has been connected with Spencer Bros. for some time, has about decided to make his future home in Portland, Oregon, with his brother, Mr. Barron Jones, who is now here on a visit. Mr. Barron Jones returns to the Pacific Coast Monday, and Mr. Carl Jones will leave in about two months.

Miss Ida Henley left last evening to visit her brother, Mr. Spencer Henley, in Newport News, accompanied by her friend, Miss Lottie Lane, of Auburn, Ala., who has been visiting her for the last three months.

Dr. L. S. Fowler, superintendent of the

Insane Asylum, is in Mathews, on a week's visit to his mother.

Rev. W. T. Roberts, rector of Bruton Church, and Prof. John S. Charles, principal of Nicholson school, both of whom have been ill with the grip, are now up, and with good weather, hope to be out next week. Both were on the brink of having pneumonia.

A brick yard is being started on the land of Samuel Harris, in West Williamsburg. There will soon be a great demand here for bricks, as several large buildings will be gotten under way early in the summer.

The Chesapeake and Ohio company has signed a contract to put in a large coal bin at their depot for the exclusive use of the Eastern State Hospital. Work will be commenced as soon as the necessary material can be gotten in place.

Misses Liddle and Lottie Lane, from Alabama, who have been spending some time with relatives here, expect to leave the latter part of the month, Miss Liddle going to Petersburg and Miss Lottie to visit relatives in Richmond.

Mrs. W. C. Mayo returned last evening from a visit to her daughter in Richmond, Miss Nellie, who accompanied her home.

Mrs. Dr. P. T. Southall, who has been spending some time at her old home, Amelia Court House, returned this morning.

Miss Sue Webb, one of our prettiest girls, leaves Monday for a brief stay in Richmond.

Mr. J. P. Barney and Mr. Edward Bush Jones arrived this morning from a delightful visit to Norfolk.

The superintendent of the hospital and Capt. Terrence McCracken, a member of the Board of Directors, will visit Washington at an early date to inspect the laundry of the Government Asylum, located near that city. A new laundry building will either be erected at the hospital here or the present one greatly improved. The board will decide in April, and be governed by the report of the committee. The legislature appropriated \$5,000 for this purpose.

PETERSBURG.

RAILROAD DIRECTORS MEET — DISTRICT POLICE — MORMON ELDERS.

(Special to The Virginian-Pilot.)

Petersburg, Va., March 17.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina Railroad Company was held here to-day. Those present were DeWitt Smith, of New York, president; A. C. Trippe, of Baltimore; Charles E. Johnson, of Raleigh, N. C., and William R. Lacey, of Petersburg. Routine business was transacted, the location of the track of the road south from Manchester has been completed, and it is expected to have five miles of the track north from Petersburg finished next week.

A meeting of the Fourth District Committee of the Democratic party was held here to-day. The committee adopted a call for a district convention of the Democratic party to be held in Petersburg the 29th day of March at noon for the following purposes, to-wit:

First—To nominate a candidate for Congress from the Fourth District of Virginia, to be voted for at the special election to be held the 19th day of April, 1900, to fill the unexpired term in the Fifty-sixth Congress of the late Representative from this district, and

Second—Because of the proximity of the time for holding the convention to nominate a candidate to be voted for at the regular election to be held the 6th day of November, 1900.

The basis of representation in said convention shall be one delegate for every one hundred voters, or fraction thereof, equal to fifty votes cast for the Democratic nominee for President of the United States in November, 1896.

There was no formal observance of St. Patrick's Day in Petersburg to-day, but few were to be seen wearing the green. To-morrow St. Patrick's Catholic Beneficial Society will meet and elect officers for the ensuing term.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. A. S. R. Chalmers, while getting into a porcelain bath-tub at his residence on 10th street, slipped and fell, fracturing his collar-bone.

MORMON ELDERS.

Sixteen Mormon Elders held a conference at their hall in this city to-day. Among those in attendance was President Elmer S. Olson, of Richmond, who is the chief of the church in Virginia. Elder George H. Emery, first counselor, presided. The object of the conference was the transfer of the elders from one field of labor to another.

Y. M. C. A.

The boys' gymnasium of the Young Men's Association of this city has been put up and is now being used.

FRANKLIN.

NEWS NOTES FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

Franklin, Va., March 17.—Company 1 Infantry, under command of Captain C. C. Vaughan, Jr., held its regular quarterly street parade and target practice Friday. Sergeant L. M. Cobb will wear the medal during the next quarter. It was the highest mark that could be made was 15. Council scored 10 and Cobb 12. At the 200 yard mark Private Hill scored 10, and at the 300 mark Sergeant Cobb carried off the honors.

Mr. D. O. Norfleet, who was kicked by a mule some days ago at his saw-mill near Petersburg, arrived home yesterday with his mother. Mr. Norfleet was painfully, but not seriously, hurt, and is resting easily at his home.

Mr. T. Butler Pretlow, who has been in Alabama for the past six months with Mr. Robert Bryant, engaged in the lumber business, has returned home to spend ten days. Mr. Pretlow speaks very highly of this old Southern State.

Little Miss Grace Jordan arrived here Friday last from her home (Driver), on a visit to her sister, at the Seminary.

Miss Lizzie Savage left yesterday to spend some time with her brother, Rev. William Savage, at Churchland, Va.

Mr. John A. Pretlow, president of the A. S. N. Company, spent a few days of this week in Richmond, on business.

Mr. R. J. Camp, Jr., gave an entertaining lecture to his Sunday school companions last Sunday evening. What he had read about the Holy Land.

STARVING INDIA

Fifty Million People Affected by the Famine.

Conditions are Growing Worse Instead of Better—The Urgent Need of Aid From Christian America.

(The Topeka Capital.)

The Capitol knows of no more important matter of news the world over this morning than the pitiable condition of famine-stricken India. We give the latest and fullest available information of the progress of the scourge in the following articles.

If every reader of this paper will give ten cents to the relief fund for this terrible Indian famine we may be able to save thousands of lives. Will you do it? Let us all have a share in helping our brother man. For these 50,000,000 starving creatures are a part of that human family which Jesus taught us to love when He taught us to say "our Father."

CHARLES M. SHELDON.

HER BITTER CRY.

India Hardly Recovered Yet From the Famine of 1897.

[By the Rev. J. E. Abbott, of the Bombay Mission.]

Among the sad nations India to-day stands first. Hardly recovered from the great famine of 1897, another has now commenced, and 1900 will perhaps tell as terrible a tale of woe as any past year of the century has done. The cry for help is weekly growing louder, and destitution grows deeper, and starvation comes nearer. The benevolent heart of this country has not yet responded to the cry from that far-off land. The newspapers of this country have, as yet, said little of the famine, and the progress of the famine, in the din of war, the mourning of the hungry has not been heard, but week by week the fearful specter of famine grows nearer and nearer, and India's cry will not long be unheard or unresponded to.

RELIEF MEASURES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The government has printed "Famine Code," which has been drawn up from past experience of famines, and as soon as a famine is threatening, its various measures and rules go into force. After every famine the code is revised so as to have incorporated in it every practice that has been found effective. The chief measures are: (1) Relief works, such as making common roads, repairing embankments and improving the irrigation of the country. The importance of the latter is recognized, but because of local conditions has not as yet been found practicable. These relief camps often contain several thousand men, women and children. They receive just enough money to keep soul and body together, but not enough to tempt any one away from his own legitimate work. (2) Kitchens for the children, and for those too weak to work.

METHODS OF MISSIONARY RELIEF.

The principle generally followed is to help without pauperizing, some of the practical applications of which are the following: Opening of depots where grain is sold at cost price, not only benefits the poorest, but helps greatly to keep down the price of grain in the market, which at such times the avaricious and heartless grain-dealers raise to exorbitant rates. Another method is to help the poor to keep their occupations by buying their products at a rate sufficient to support them. Thousands of handlooms are thus kept active. For those too weak to work and with no means of buying grain, there is its free distribution, and the temporary or permanent care of children left orphans, or abandoned by their parents.

THE PRESENT CONDITION.

The people have not fully recovered from the famine of 1897, hence they are falling a prey to destitution earlier in the course of this famine than in the one three years ago. On the 1st of November about 400,000 were on government relief works, and the number has rapidly increased. The latest report by cable places the number on the 23d of November at 1,000,000. A more exact death by starvation were being reported in Northern Gujarat. Parents were abandoning their children, living skeletons were seen lying on the roadside; children were born under the shelter of trees, and their mothers dying for lack of food. Such were the horrors in certain localities a month ago. What they will be during the next rainless eight months can be imagined only with sinking heart.

Will not the sympathetic feelings of America's manhood and womanhood respond to this cry? It is a cry now, it will be a terrible wail of despair long. The time to help is now.—The Advance.

WHAT LORD CURZON SAYS.

The British Viceroy's Impressive Statement on the Condition of the Country.

Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, has lately issued an official statement regarding the extent of the famine in that country. This statement furnishes the first exact information necessary to the comprehension of the area affected and the intensity of the suffering. The area affected is about three hundred and fifty thousand square miles, having a population of thirty million people. It includes nearly all the central provinces, the Berars, North Deccan and Gujarat in the Bombay Presidency, and the southern half of the Central Provinces. It also includes the native States in Central and Western India, the large group of native States north of Bombay, Baroda, Indore, and virtually the whole of Rajputana. The number of people affected in the famine of 1896-97 was about two millions. The present famine oppresses a somewhat smaller population, but in Rajputana and north Bombay the distress promises to be greater than in the previous famine, just as the present drought has exceeded the memorable one of 1868. The relief given by the Government of India, besides the money advanced for the giving of work to the able-bodied and in the establishment of kitchens for children and for those too weak to work. Large quantities of hay are being sent into the famine area to save the cattle, on which the agriculturists are so dependent. The Government of India may be depended on for an earnest and sympathetic effort to save

CATARRH CAUSES CONSUMPTION.

life, but the problem is a terrible one, and needs the supplementary help of the generous of all lands, for the situation is rapidly growing worse. The latest report is that the number of men and women applying for "relief work" had increased about a hundred thousand over the previous week. In North Gujarat cases of starvation to death are occurring; parents are abandoning their children because unable to support them and unable to see them die before their eyes; emaciated men, women, and children are met on the roads trying to reach places where food can be found; children are born by the roadside and their mothers die because they have no food; children reduced to skeletons are found deserted and dying. That such cases should be found so early in the famine makes the prospect very alarming, for mothers must grow worse every week until the rains of next July. It is not too soon for us in this country to remember the Indian famine in our benefactions. The best help is that which comes at the beginning of a famine, for many can be kept on their feet at a minimum of cost who would otherwise fall into hopeless destitution; and the best avenue for our aid is through the missionaries representing the various American mission boards.—The Outlook.

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

People Abandon Their Children or Bury Them Alive.

[By Rev. H. J. Bruce.]

One reason why this famine is expected to be worse than the last one is that the water supply seems to be drying up in many parts of the country. Think of a dense population like that of India without any adequate water supply! A mission school in Berar is so hard pressed that the children have to walk six miles to find water enough to wash their clothes. Many others have to buy water as they buy bread.

I have passed through two dreadful famines in India, in 1877 and 1897, and have witnessed some fearful scenes. I have seen children so reduced by starvation that when food was offered to them they could not eat it, and the only way to nourish them was to rub cod liver oil over their shrunken bodies. One little fellow in our orphanage at Satara was so far gone that our best efforts could not save him. He lingered along, between life and death, for several months, and then passed away.

It seems strange to us in America that parents in India who are reduced to such extremities should be eating, and even eager, to dispose of their little children, and especially their little girls, in any way possible. In this country mothers would give their own lives to save the lives of their children, but in India we find parents selling their little girls for a few annas, or less. Sometimes they desert their children in the streets, or in the jungles, and occasionally they try to kill them outright. The last mail brought us letters from missionaries in Ahmednagar, in which the following cases are mentioned: A little girl was sold by her parents behind a prickly pear hedge. They placed some of the fruit of the prickly pear (cactus) in a case of desperate want by her side and promised to return soon and bring some more. A little girl, according to the story, was taken by her mother to the edge of a pool of water. The mother was about to push her into the water when the child begged her not to do it, but to let her go and she would beg for food and not trouble her mother any more. Both of these little girls were brought to a missionary daily at Ahmednagar and were tenderly cared for.

Government is making gigantic efforts to meet these famine conditions, but with a large portion of western, central and northern India involved, the government cannot raise the money needed. Thirty millions of people are without proper food, and the telegraph informs us that 3,000,000 are now being helped by government. Our friend writes: "Relief works are in progress, but much is done by private charity, but we have had nothing sent from home as yet for famine, and of ourselves we have almost nothing left to give. We are much cast down. Plague has been around us and caused us a close up a good deal of our work, schools, zenana work, women's societies, etc. We have besides, to attend to the poor creatures who throng our gate."

WHERE HELP SHOULD BE SENT.

Conditions in India are so serious that the Congressionalists have decided to open an Indian Famine Relief Fund and we solicit immediate and generous responses from our wide constituency of readers.

Every one must recognize the gravity of the situation and the tremendous pressure upon our sympathy and resources.

"Many Christians," writes another missionary in India, "are now living on one meal every two or three days. Millions of the natives are literally starving."

To show the relief power inhering in comparatively small gifts, we would state that:

Five cents will save a life for a day. Five cents will feed twenty men, women and children for a day.

Five dollars will save a person's life until the rains come in July and the famine pressure is relieved.

Twenty-five dollars will furnish clothing and blankets for fifty women and seventy-five blankets needed for protection against the cold.

One hundred dollars will dig a well that will insure bountiful crops on several acres of land and secure many families against future famines; or the same amount will equip a cheap grocery shop that would lower the market rate in a circle of many villages.

All contributions should be sent directly to Frank H. Wiggin, treasurer of the American Board, 14 Beacon street, Boston, and should be marked for the Congressionalists' Relief Fund.—The Congressionalists.



VICE PRESIDENT ROXA TYLER, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

Roxa Tyler, Vice President of the Illinois Woman's Alliance, speaks in high praise of Pe-r-u-na to restore tired nerves and weak body. In a letter written to Dr. Hartman from 910 East 60th street, Chicago, Ill., she says the following:

"During the past year I gradually lost flesh and strength until I was unable to perform my work properly. I tried different remedies, and finally Pe-r-u-na was suggested to me. It gave me new life and restored my strength. I cannot speak too highly of it."

Mrs. Arthur L. Hamilton, wife of Colonel Hamilton, of the Seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and whose residence is at 230 Goodale St., Columbus, Ohio, writes the following about Pe-r-u-na:

Dr. Hartman's scientific remedy for catarrh: "I can bear testimony as to the merits of your remedy, Pe-r-u-na. I have been taking the same for some time, and am enjoying better health than I have for some years. I attribute the change to Pe-r-u-na, and recommend Pe-r-u-na to every woman, believing it to be especially beneficial to them."

Catarrh of the lungs is, ordinarily, known as consumption; also called tuberculosis. In these cases the catarrh has usually found its way into the lungs by the gradual extension of the disease from the throat through the bronchial tubes. Consumption is the natural termination of all cases of neglected chronic catarrh. Every one who is afflicted with chronic catarrh is liable to be attacked with consumption at any time. In the first stages of the disease Pe-r-u-na is a sure cure; in the later stages of the disease Pe-r-u-na can be relied upon to produce great benefit, and in a large per cent. of cases produce a permanent cure. All those afflicted with this dread disease should begin at once treatment with Pe-r-u-na.

Mrs. H. A. Tyner, Four Oaks, N. C., says: "In January 1893, my daughter was taken sick with pain in her chest and right shoulder blade. A cough soon developed, which neither of our resident physicians seemed able to remove. She had every symptom of consumption—suppression of menses, night sweats and great emaciation. She was so low the April following that none of our neighbors thought she could live but a few months. In May, Mr. C. R. Adams, of this place, who had taken Pe-r-u-na, told me if anything would help her Pe-r-u-na would. Her improvement was very rapid during the third bottle. I feel that Pe-r-u-na saved her life. My daughter's name is Mrs. L. Keene."

A slight cough, which, without a vestige of doubt, would soon disappear with the use of Pe-r-u-na, becomes chronic bronchitis, which requires a persistent use of Pe-r-u-na for some time. I see a great many cases of consumption each year due directly to a neglect of coughs, colds, etc., which, if Pe-r-u-na had been kept in the house and used according to directions, would have been prevented.

Send to the Pe-r-u-na Medicine Company, Columbus, O., for Dr. Hartman's latest free book on chronic catarrh, its grippe, consumption, coughs, colds